

THE Organized FARMER

Q-35



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XI, No. 2

GENERAL SCIENCES

February, 1962



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The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ED NELSON

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FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Co-op Press Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta

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Ed Nelson

President's Report

January is one of the months that generally seems to be busier than any other. This January has been no exception. We have already had a meeting of the National Farm Union Board and prepared a submission to the federal government. We have had the Alberta Federation of Agriculture convention and board meeting, the F.U.A. board meeting and the annual submission to the provincial government. The Western Conference and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture annual meetings also came in January.

I spoke to the Provincial Liberal Convention and the New Democratic Party Convention, the Fish and Game, Retail Implements Dealers, and Western Stock Growers. The N.F.U. brief was presented to the Cabinet at Ottawa January 31st and the C.F.A. brief on February 7th.

All this activity has produced some interesting developments. In the past

year we have been led to believe there was a chance the provincial government might change the legislation regarding the voting procedure for a plebiscite on marketing boards. The F.U.A. board made a strong plea for this, but we were told the government's policy has not changed and is not likely to change. The argument used is that the minority rights of individuals will be interfered with. Our question is, how much right does an individual have in a free society? Does he not also have responsibility, if he wants to maintain a right? How can we justify refusing the right of decision-making to those accepting responsibility? It simply means that 50 people out of every 100 can ignore their responsibility as citizens, and prevent any progress in the field of marketing, even if the other 50 are all in favor of making a change.

The Board Meeting was challenging in that we were trying to budget for as small a deficit as possible. The board's feelings were that the membership could hardly expect board members to continue subsidizing their F.U.A. activities out of their own farm activities. As a result, their per diem was raised to the prevailing before their reduction last year. I doubt that any member can complain if, at the end of the year, there is a deficit, because they were not in favor of increasing the membership fee at the last convention. Many people are questioning the value of organization as well as questioning the mechanics of organization. I think that is good. I hope they will also assess the dollar value of membership in an organization.

Someone may question, "Why all the scurrying around, all the meetings? etc." There is a reason, I can assure you! We have constantly striven to maintain the farmer in business as well as trying to make that business worthwhile, financially and socially. We have stressed two important policies that will determine these things,—control of our products for more bargaining power and adjustment of income with other people through income transfers. In Alberta we are told that 50% of uninterested people in any phase of farming can take away the right of all of us to control our product. Therefore even though we have been able to get good legislation for income transfer, through the stabilization act, the end result is that more farmers are forced off the land.

In Montreal, January 16th, Dr. J. M. Nesbitt, head of the department of dairy science in the University of Manitoba, told the Dairy Farmers of Canada that 250,000 of the present 350,000 dairy-men must leave the business before they can hope to have a higher standard of

living. Presumably he means a higher standard for those who are left. He also says they then can have a higher standard of living if they adopt controlled marketing and production. The other 250,000 are supposed to be absorbed someplace, but no one has yet told me just where that place is. Is it among the unemployed?

What value do you place on organization?

DISTRICT TEN TEAM

A meeting was held at Ponoka recently to explore the possibility of setting up a "District Team" which would be composed of leaders of farm and co-operative organizations, D.A.'s, D.H.E.'s, Reeves, and other resource persons.

The function of the District Team will be:

1. To determine areas of overlapping of programs offered by various agencies and organizations, and to find ways and means of achieving better co-ordination of effort where feasible.
2. Conduct a steady program of district survey and analysis so as to be able to develop programs that will be vital, realistic and meaningful to people at the local level.
3. To develop and maintain a leadership training program—at various levels within each district.
4. To provide to the F.U.A. and to the other sponsors a district sounding board, which would, in advance assemble information to assist these organizations with making a decision.

Represented at the meeting were the F.U.A., F.W.U.A. and Jr. District Officials, United Grain Growers, Alberta Wheat Pool, Alberta Livestock Co-op, U.F.A. Co-op, Federated Co-op, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Lacombe Experimental Farm, Municipalities and Counties, and Central Alberta Dairy Pool.

Dan Whitney was elected Chairman of the Team. Another meeting will be held in February or March to determine projects which can be undertaken in the District.

COVER PICTURE

Left to right: Jack Kerns, District Agriculturist, Ponoka; Kay Dowhaniuk, F.U. & C.D.A., Edmonton; Dan Whitney, Lacombe, F.U.A. Director; Lloyd Rasmusson, Supervisor of D.A.'s, Edmonton.

BONANZA

The vertical integrators are at it again.

First it was broilers. Now it's vegetables. What'll come next? Hogs? Eggs? Grains? Milk?

Farmers know that 90 per cent of all chicken broilers are being produced in integrated operations. The farmer acts merely as a hired man for the integrator. Oh yes, the broilermen complained at the time it was happening, but they didn't do anything. Now, most of them are out of business.

Today the vegetable growers of Ontario are facing the same fate. A year or so ago, integration in vegetable growing was practically non-existent. This year, the integrating corporations are expected to have an estimated 7,000 acres under cultivation—and you can grow a lot of vegetables on 7,000 acres.

Dairymen, hog growers, egg producers may say, "So what, it's none of our business."

But it is their business. Make no mistake about it—what has happened to the broilermen yesterday and what is happening to the vegetable growers today, is every farmer's business. Let no one say, "It can't happen to me." It may happen to him tomorrow if the idea of integration is permitted to take

root, whether it is in the central provinces, the Maritimes, the Prairies, or out at the Pacific Coast, whether he is in dairying or in cattle feeding or hog growing.

In some regions of Ontario the situation has become so bad for independent vegetable growers that they can't find markets for their products.

Leading in vertical integration is York Farms Ltd., a subsidiary of Canada Packers Ltd., the same Canada Packers which was in the news lately through the report on the meat packing industry of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, and of which the director of investigation said in his statement of evidence that it is a combine which "has operated and is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public".

That's just about the point when the dairy farmer, the cattle feeder, the hog grower may lean back in his easy chair in front of the TV set where he is watching the Cartwrights shooting it out with a bunch of cattle rustlers, and he may say: "Tse, tse, too bad for those poor vegetable growers."

Let him read on in the report of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission where the director of investigation says that the behavior of Canada Packers "raises costs and produces a misallocation

of resources and consumers". This brings it closer to home, doesn't it?

How many of them will shut off the TV, get on the phone and call their neighbors together for some action.

What action?

Well, the past chairman of the Ontario Vegetable Growers Marketing Board, C. E. Nicholson, said it when he told farmers to form a tightly knit union which would give them tough bargaining power. This, together with a marketing agency, he said, was the only way to combat vertical integration.

What a Bonanza this would be for farmers!

—The Union Farmer

We regret to report the deaths of two faithful officers of the F.U.A. and the F.W.U.A.

Mrs. Annetta Bernard, of Sub P.O. 69, Calgary, secretary of F.W.U.A. local 1007, and Mr. M. Christofferson of Kitscoty, secretary of the Kitscoty F.U.A. local 772.

They were faithful workers for the farm movement.



BELIEVE IT OR NOT . . . SEED TREATMENT TIME IS HERE!

We wish to remind farmers that U.F.A. Co-op handles the full line of Green Cross liquid and dust seed treatments.

Panogen, a liquid mercurial seed treatment, is also available.

Detailed descriptive literature on seed treatments is being mailed to members of all U.F.A. Co-op Locals. Others interested can write for copies to any of the addresses listed below.

If you are in Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton or Grande Prairie, call in at the U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Centre where you can get expert advice on seed dressings from the staff in charge.

You make real savings when you get your seed treatments
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Calgary

Needs of the F.U.A.

by Ken MacIntosh, Director Dist. 2

(1) We need increased help of the locals, for the F.U. & C.D.A. program which is well started and for a new revitalized Junior program.

(2) We need research on the Provincial level — research to help in formulating factual and vital briefs and presentations to Governments, Commissions, etc. In this area we are in the process of selecting an executive manager whose duties would include the following:

- a) Co-ordination of research.
- b) Improvement of public relations of the F.U.A. with farm people generally but perhaps more important with urban or city people.
- c) Relieve our president of most of the routine duties. It is not fair, reasonable or desirable that we should ask a man to abandon his farm business, which may have taken 10 to 30 years to build up, and to accept a relatively poor paying job for a period of from one to a maximum of five years.

(3) We need increased remuneration for all officials of our organization. Is it right that in order to balance the budget last year, our president should take a voluntary pay cut: that our vice-president should be required to spend nearly half his time away from home, hire help to keep the farm going, live and eat in hotels, all for \$10.00 per day; or that other executive members and the board of directors should each suffer a considerable financial loss every day they work for the F.U.A.? (30 to 60 days).

So our main needs and in the financial picture are: Money for officials, for an executive manager and for better service to locals.

We have asked for, and no doubt will receive a percentage of surplus on yearly operations of our major co-operatives, but we must first prove that we are prepared to help ourselves. We must show that we are proud of our organization, that we are prepared to support it and show that we have confidence and faith in farm people and farm organizations to tackle and mold the future of agriculture.

We have other needs of course and among them I would list — a larger membership, a more active and interested membership and an increasing flow of young, dynamic leadership material even though many we train may be lost to other vocations. However, I suggest that these things can only come about if we pull ourselves up by the bootstraps by resolving of the first three listed main needs.

If we want to progress and to have

an organization to which people will want to join, we have no choice but to put in a substantial financial contribution and a lot of personal effort and even sacrifice. The Farmers' Union has long been dedicated to the welfare of

agriculture, the betterment of living conditions, the best possible community living, the education, leadership and encouragement of youth, and co-operative and peace throughout the world but as ever we must help ourselves.

BEWARE!

Self styled accountants or income tax experts are going around the farm community soliciting business in the filing of Income Tax Returns and preparing Net Worth Statements.

They hold out preposterous promises to forestall the legal officers of the Taxation Division in the avoidance or evasion of the payment of tax. Frequently, they only aggravate an otherwise simple situation.

Fees charged for their "services" are usually as preposterous as their promises.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

Income Tax returns for 1961 should be filed on or before April 30th, next.

If you have been delinquent in prior years now is the time to have your income tax position cleared up-to-date.

If you wish to establish a Basic Herd it is important, if not absolutely essential, that you file returns each year. The foregoing also applies if you should come to the year when an average will save you money.

Take advantage of the F.U.A. Income Tax Service — Available to Farmers

COMPLETE THIS FORM AND MAIL TO:

FARMERS' UNION ACCOUNTING SERVICE,
9934 - 106th Street, Edmonton, Alberta

We would like information on the following:

----- Preparation of 1961 Income Tax Return.

----- Farmers' Union Account Book (\$1.25).

----- Establishing a Basic Herd.

----- Election to Average Income.

----- Lifetime Gift of \$10,000 — Tax Free.

----- Preparation of a Net Worth Statement to clear our tax position to date.

Farmer's Union of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta - Phone: GA 4-0375 — After 5 p.m. HU 9-6955

EXECUTIVE:

President — Ed Nelson, Brightview.

Vice-President — Clare Anderson, Freedom.

Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Wainwright.

Anders Anderson, Medicine Hat.

Henry Young, Millet.

F.W.U.A. President—Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite,
Red Deer.

Secretary — Mrs. Pansy Molen.

F.W.U.A. EXECUTIVE:

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R.R. 4, Red Deer.

1st Vice-Pres.— Mrs. F. A. Sissons, Lacombe

2nd Vice-Pres. — Mrs. J. Hallum, Sedgewick

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE:

President—George Doupe, Oyen.

1st Vice-Pres. — Gerald Schuler, Hilda.

2nd Vice-Pres. — Alvin Goetz, Bluffton.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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3. Tom Foster, Dapp
4. Paul Babey, Beaverdam
5. H. Kotscherofski, Stony Plain
6. C. J. Stimpfle, Egremont
7. A. Fossum, Hardisty
8. W. R. Hansel, Gadsby
9. D. G. Whitney, Lacombe
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JUNIOR F.U.A.

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Ernest Winnicki, Falher
Wade Hanlan, Rochester
Jack Purificatti, St. Lina

- Allan Bevington, Gibbons
Eugene Elm, Hardisty
Ronald Henderson, Forestburg
Alvin Goetz, Bluffton
Gordon Banta, Crossfield

- Fred Gould, Box 75, Nanton
Jim Toole, 737-8th St. S.E., Med. Hat
Jerald Hutchinson, Warner

WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—Dick Page, Didsbury; Secretary—C. M. Beaton, R. R. 4, Calgary.

F.U.A. Presentation To Provincial Cabinet

The F.U.A. Board of Directors met with the Provincial Cabinet on January 15th to present our brief. Members of the cabinet present were Hon. E. C. Manning, Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Hon. A. R. Patrick, Hon. R. D. Jorgenson, Hon. Gordon Taylor, Hon. R. Reiersen, Hon. A. J. Hooke, Hon. N. A. Willmore, Hon. A. O. Alberg, Hon. J. Hartley, and Hon. Fred Colborne.

We asked the government to take steps to set up test areas for crop insurance. Reply was — the farmers generally have not shown interest. Three test areas were set up in Saskatchewan and farmers showed so little interest and it practically failed. A number of farmers are more interested in extension of the P.F.A., which the government is studying.

On weather modification, the only comment made was that they felt we wished to take in too large an area.

We asked that the legislation be changed for the voting on a marketing board plebiscite to $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of those casting votes. Reply — We cannot expect any change in legislation in the near future. They felt that if a person has real interest in a marketing board, he will vote, if not, he will not vote.

The organization of district teams by the F.U. & C.D.A. was brought up. Mr. Halmrast said the district agriculturists would help in any way possible.

On the ARDA program, Mr. Manning stated that the government took strong exceptions to the Government of Canada playing this up politically, and they were concerned about how far the federal and provincial governments respect responsibilities assigned to them.

Mr. Manning asked that we keep him informed on the progress being made on the construction of Gold Eye Lake Camp.

We asked for a more workable method of collecting F.U.A. dues through the municipalities. Mr. Hooke stated he will try to meet with municipal secretaries to urge them to have a uniform method of putting the F.U.A. dues on the tax notice. He stated they could not be added to the taxes. Mr. Hooke will be pleased to meet further with us on this matter.

On the coloring of margarine, Mr. Manning stated that the provincial law at present is that margarine can be colored any color, except shades of yellow. There are no immediate plans to change this law.

We asked that the taxation of power and pipelines be taken over by the provincial government who should set a province-wide mill rate for this pur-

pose and distribute all proceeds of the tax to the various municipal bodies on the basis of a formula agreed to by them. Mr. Manning stated that the provincial assessment is uniform — the only thing not uniform is the municipal rate.

We brought up the matter of the provincial government sponsoring a banquet at our annual convention. Mr. Manning stated that it is the policy that the government sponsors banquets for only interprovincial conventions and gatherings. There are too many provincial gatherings for them to consider it on a provincial basis.

We asked for better protection for purchases of farm machinery in Alberta. Mr. Manning asked that we have Mr. Brownlee, our lawyer, prepare suggestions for plugging the loop-holes in the present act and forward this to the department.

IT'S OUR TREAT

A news item in the Western Producer reads—"Of every dollar spent on low price Canadian whiskey, an average of 44c goes to the provincial government, 37c to the federal government, 2c for transportation and 17c to the distiller."

Editor's Note: That adds up 100% and means that we farmers who grew the rye get nothing. Once more, the drinks are on us.



ALBERTA'S RADIATOR HEADQUARTERS

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- IF — YOU NEED A NEW OR REBUILT RADIATOR.
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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

Tractor Thinks for Itself

A tractor that thinks for itself has been produced by a British company. Changing speed automatically to meet every variation in load, it is claimed to be the world's first production tractor with full automatic transmission.

The unit, Autodrive, is partly hydraulic, but predominantly mechanized. It is built into a standard 52 b.h.p. David Brown 990 tractor and given two forward speeds — one giving four to 16 m.p.h. for light transport and road work, the other providing speeds of one to six m.p.h. for such specialist jobs as harvesting and cultivating.

The driver sets a dial to automatic and then engages the selected speed range. On starting, Autodrive selects the lowest speed ratio — so minimising the load on the transmission — and then automatically changes over to the highest, most efficient, working speed for load and ground conditions. The manufacturers say they have solved the main difficulty in designing an automatic transmission system for tractors — that of sustaining power to the tractor's rear wheels during speed changes in heavy work even a momentary interruption of the power would be enough to halt the tractor. When ploughing on undulating ground, Autodrive moves automatically into higher speeds on downgrades and into lower speeds on upgrades, leaving the driver free to concentrate on the job in hand. The makers estimate that Autodrive will improve tractor efficiency and productivity between 10 and 15 per cent.

Initially developed for tractors, Autodrive is said to be potentially applicable to other forms of transport.

SCOTT-MAXWELL, British steel company executive: "I find television very educational. When somebody turns it on I go into another room and read a book."

BE READY FOR SPRING . . .

Get a CCIL Disker

Sow any kind of Grain or Grass Seed

The Fast Sure Way

Don't let your machine dollar be wasted in paying for high pressure selling methods.

YOU CAN ELIMINATE THESE COSTS

Go to your C.C.I.L. Depot and place your order yourself

This is the "Only Way" to reduce machine prices

**The Canadian Co-operative Implements
Limited**

INDUSTRY FOR PEACE

What's world peace worth to you?

You will have an opportunity to decide during the next three months when fund-raisers from the Canadian Peace Research Institute start knocking on private and corporate doors.

Behind the embryonic CPRI is a slight, dark, bespectacled dynamo named Norman Z. (for Zinkan) Alcock, a just-over-40 scientist who has relinquished a \$15,000-a-year business income to give the problem of peace the same intense basic research that he once devoted to radar and nuclear physics.

He is at present assisted by a professional fund-raiser and a part-time public relations expert.

But his dream of CPRI as a working unit needs equipment and staff to transform it into reality. That's why Canadians will be asked to contribute \$2 million.

Alcock believes that with this sum contributed voluntarily, he can persuade Ottawa that Canadians are so eager to support a new approach to world peace that they would like their government to contribute another \$2 million spread over the next four years.

"Once this is done," says Alcock, "I would hope for a chain reaction of interest throughout the free world so that we can establish more peace research institutes in other countries.

"What the problem needs is an immense multi-nation effort to find ways and means of sustaining economies and standards of living without the prop of cold war defence contracts," he says.

He wants CPRI to set up shop on a university campus as convenient to Ottawa as possible. Negotiations have been opened with three universities, including Carleton.

"All I want from the university is accommodation for an administrative staff of about five and for 40-odd scientists, sociologists, economists and psychologists," he says. "Some of these will be permanently attached to CPRI and others will come to us on a year's absence from their own universities or laboratories.

"The next step would be to assemble a comprehensive research library and to make contacts with groups in other countries interested in following our example."

Why did Alcock propose setting up CPRI?

"Because time is running out: we have probably 15 years in which to save mankind or let ourselves be blown into dust."

Does he really believe that war can be averted by a scientific formula?

"Well I don't believe we can put a few facts into a computer and expect to get an answer. But I do believe that we can examine all the problems inherent in a transition from a war economy to peace and find some interesting answers.

What precisely, is CPRI's definition of a war economy?

"One that is based upon the arms race, one that is dependent upon defence contracts."

How would Alcock stimulate industry if defence contracts were abandoned?

"Well, it's all just an hypothesis right now. But I feel we should be able to sustain the economy for more government foreign aid contracts to industry. Instead of making guns for West Germany, we could make stoves for the Congo or prefabricated houses for Brazil."

Wouldn't this entail considerable government financial interest in business with consequent controls?

"No more than at present. After all there is more government control over industry than one imagines at present. We don't like using the world socialism, but there's more of it in North America than most businessmen admit."

Would he expect a businessman who had just won a \$100-million defence contract to support CPRI?

"Depends upon his conscience. In any event, we'd probably get more from the chap who lost the contract."

Did Alcock consider himself politically naive, an idealist?

"I think I'm a pretty down-to-earth realist—after all I am a scientist. Nor do I think that doing something to help preserve peace instead of merely talking about it is just idealism. And if I'm naive, then some pretty important and hard-headed businessmen who already support CPRI are also naive."

Although the charter of CPRI provides for a board of 15 directors, only 10 have been appointed so far. They include bank directors, university professors and industrialists.

Three of Alcock's specific projects are:

- To study the economic effects of a transition from a cold war to a peace economy.
- To set up an instant procedure for proving that, if an ICBM went off accidentally, it really was an accident that set it off.
- A study of how to mitigate a psychological damage done by excluding China for so long from the United Nations.

Of what interest could CPRI be to businessmen generally?

"We intend to extend our study to embrace the businessmen's psychology. It is not improbable that the promise of business from some other form of stimulus rather than defence might make him a champion of disarmament.

"This is particularly true of the businessman outside the U.S., for the defence business in other countries is a will-o-the-wisp while something like foreign aid need not be.

"The businessman is at heart a trader and uses government as a means to an end. A CPRI project might well convince him of the ease with which defence contracts can be replaced by mutual assistance contracts.

"That the businessman may become the West's foremost proponent of disarmament is, of course, only to an opinion. We should test this hypothesis, using the psychometric tools of CPRI."

—Financial Post

Who'll Provide the Jobs?

The object of President Kennedy's dramatic trade proposals is to make the U.S. economy grow, which means the same thing as finding or creating more jobs for Americans in productive, profitable work.

Walter Reuther, head of UAW and of the AFL-CIO economic policy committee, recently estimated the size of this undertaking. His figures deserve the attention of Canadians.

In the next 10 years according to Reuther, 28 million U.S. workers will be knocked out of their jobs by technological progress and automation. In the same period the maturing of boys and girls born since the war will cause a net increase of 13.5 million in the number competing for employment.

Thus in a decade the U.S. must find new places in the labor force for 41.5 million persons. This means bringing jobs into being at the rate of 80,000 a week every week for 10 years, the equivalent of creating a new enterprise almost as big as General Motors once a month.

Allowing for the slower rate of technological change in Canada, a division of Reuther's estimates by 12 or 15 might give figures roughly accurate for this country.

By this reckoning we need at least 2.5 million new jobs in the next 10 years — as many as came into being during the past quarter of a century!

That's the prospect which makes imperative new thinking, new policies, new compromises in business, in government —and among Mr. Reuther's Canadian colleagues and counterparts.

—Financial Post

Your Family Of "FRIENDLY" Alberta Hotels

AMA

CAA

THE ROYAL GEORGE

EDMONTON

THE YORK

CALGARY

THE MARQUIS

LETHBRIDGE

FREE TV* - RADIO* AND GUEST CAR PARK

FAMILY ECONOMY PLAN

* IN MANY ROOMS

REFRIGERATED AIR CONDITIONING

A.F.A. Convention

by Mrs. J. R. Hallum

In reporting on the twenty-first annual meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture held in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, January 10, 11 and 12, 1962, I would like to make some general observations.

My first reaction to this body was this: here sits the Senate of the Farmers of Alberta. The A.F.A. is made up of 33 co-operatives and the Farmers' Union of Alberta. In this body resolutions are presented and very definitely if they do not meet with an overall agreement are defeated. One I felt was important had to do with the sale of grain through outlets outside the Wheat Board. This resolution had been carried through the main annual F.U.A. convention and was defeated at the A.F.A. convention by one vote. I suppose this is democracy in action.

The president's report was very thought provoking, and much discussion arose on the resolutions that were drawn up pertaining to it.

The Hon. L. C. Halmrast spoke on Thursday morning. Mr. Halmrast spent the entire day at the convention. Following his speech he made himself available for questions and took part in the discussion. I am sure that the honorable minister had no doubt left in his mind as to how this body felt about certain issues pertaining to agriculture.

One of the things the minister said during his talk was that the department of agriculture took guidance from "the western stock growers." Much was said about the federal government program ARDA. I am suggesting that every farmer should keep his ear to the ground and learn about this program.

As a new delegate to A.F.A. I was particularly pleased with the manner

Boost in U.S. Bread Price Apparently Staved Off

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has succeeded in preventing bread prices from rising throughout the nation.

The cent-a-pound increase that the industry was expected to put into effect last summer has not only failed to materialize; in several major cities prices have declined.

In August E. E. Kelley Jr., president of the American Bakers Association, said that "it will be little short of a miracle if bread prices are not increased

the F.W.U.A. resolutions were received. It is a well known fact that some members of the F.W.U.A. have done considerable study on the subject before a resolution is drawn up and I am happy they were all passed.

I would be very remiss if I did not extend thanks to Mr. J. M. Bentley, and Mr. Gordon L. Harrold, for their wonderful reports and slides on their trip to I.F.A.P. general conference held in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia in May, 1961. These were very much appreciated.

I would like to thank the F.W.U.A. and F.U.A. boards for the privilege of being a delegate to the convention.

in the near future."

Kelley blamed higher wheat support prices and a shortage of high-quality wheat.

Freeman immediately countered by pointing out that the new \$2-a-bushel support price would not be paid farmers until the spring of 1962 and by citing statistics showing that the hard wheat the bakers want is in ample supply.

The Secretary also noted that the farmer's share of the bread dollar has decreased from 25 to 14 per cent while average bread prices were going up from 14.3 cents a pound to 20.3 cents in the last decade.

Meanwhile, in Nebraska, two economists were preparing a report charging that there is no price competition in the baking industry and that "the industry could have returned reasonable profits on necessary investments, met all wage increases since 1947, returned \$2 per bushel of wheat to the farmer and supplied bread to the consumer at about 10 cents per pound in 1958."

Since then bread prices have dropped in such cities as Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Freeman's own Minneapolis.

—Washington Post

Increased Dividends on 1961 F.U.A. Car Insurance Pool

The Farmers' Union of Alberta through its Car Insurance Trustees, Mrs. W. C. Taylor and Mr. Ed Nelson, announce a 7% (seven per cent) dividend on the 1961 Car Insurance Pool. Members who renew their insurance during the period March 1, 1962 to February 28, 1963 will have their premiums reduced by the amount of this dividend.

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

YOUR F.U.A. RADIO BROADCAST

on the air

Monday through Friday

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Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl."

Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

December 12 — "Prairie farmers are most unhappy about the tendency of this government to tamper with the powers of the Wheat Board. It took us many years of effort, and cost us many millions of dollars in unnecessarily low wheat prices, before we got our Wheat Board. Such a board can only be successful (as it has been in the past 20 years) if it has complete control over its product, and there are powerful forces still in existence who will spare nothing to destroy this control. We just don't like the hole in the bucket which is caused by the relaxation of grain sales to feed mills."

December 15 — "About 12% of Canadians live on farms. They are getting less than 7% of the Canadian income, instead of the 12% which they should get. And if we ever do get our full parity of income, it must come from the consumer. This does not necessarily mean higher prices however. Let's do away with wasteful distribution, fancy packaging, useless advertising, too many stores, fewer give-away gimmick sales, all of which increase prices. If all the waste which develops in this area alone, were turned over to the farmers as increased price for their products, we would be much nearer to parity prices, and food prices would not increase at all."

December 20 — "Every member must recognize that he should do what he can to keep things rolling, right in his own local. Let's face it, the F.U.A. is a democratic organization. That means that every member has a responsibility to the organization — the responsibility to see that we do not leave the problems to the other fellow, or to the elected officers. The least each of us can do is to attend the meetings, help to make them more valuable, and take our Farmers' Union at least as seriously as other people take it."

December 27 — "The Income Tax Department of the F.U.A. is also mentioned. Several hundred members had their Income Tax Returns made out at the F.U.A. office last year, and several locals got their members together and had our expert Mr. Ambrose, come out to their district, where he took all the information; and made out the returns when he got back to the office. This service is available to locals again this year. Write in and arrange a date, if you are interested."

BILL HARPER — Commentator

WHAT GOES ON IN THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

For many years, farm dissatisfaction with livestock marketing and processing has been evident across Canada. This has resulted in sporadic attempts to set up co-operative packing plants (most of which never got beyond the preliminary planning stage), complaints to the government about manipulated prices and other practices which depressed the markets, demands for subsidies and floor prices, and many other suggestions which served only to show that livestock producers were unhappy about what was happening in the livestock and meat industry.

Recently the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission investigated the packing house industry in Canada. Their report indicates that there has been reason for the livestock growers suspicions. In this, and subsequent issues, The Organized Farmer reprints without further comment, excerpts from this report.

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"114—Meat has a large place and one of increasing importance in the diet of the Canadian public. The consuming public therefore has a very great interest in a competitive processing industry. Livestock production occurs on three-quarters of the farms in Canada and accounts for over half farm cash income. Farmers therefore also have a very great interest in a competitive processing industry."

"116—The acquisition by Canada Packers of Wilsil and Calgary Packers increased the degree of concentration in an industry in which the concentration was already excessive. Having regard only to Canada Packers' better than one-third share of total inspected slaughter does not indicate the significance of concentration for several important reasons. In the first place Canada Packers supplements its kill of hogs with purchases on the wholesale market so its position is understated by its percentage of the kill. Second, in some areas Canada Packers controls significant cold storage capacity and it generally controls substantial storage holdings. It therefore derives additional influence over price through the timing of purchases for its storage program and through the timing of withdrawals of its freezer stock. Third, half of Canada Packers activities have to do with products which are not derived from livestock and consequently its market power is greatly understated by referring only to its meat-packing and by-product operations. Fourth, there has been a substantial decline in the importance of non-inspected slaughter. Fifth, the importance of Canada Packers in the industry is not a constant factor but varies from area to area. While there is competition between markets, significant imperfections exist and prices often differ between markets by amounts which do not reflect the cost of shipping between them. A sixth factor is the common interest which arises out of

Canada Packers' connection with the Dominion-Thrift organization and formerly with British Columbia Packers, which relationships give Canada Packers an advantage unrelated to efficiency over other meat packers and other manufacturers of shortening and margarine. Most important of all, however, the significance of the degree of concentration which exists in the meat-packing industry is greatly enhanced by Canada Packers' history of anti-competitive behavior. This point is dealt with in the following paragraphs."

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"130—The proportion of livestock bought direct by all packers has increased substantially since 1935 and this has been promoted by the national packing companies and particularly Canada Packers. This has had a detrimental effect upon livestock producers because market news has not been adequate and the national packers' buying systems have not been fully competitive."

"131 — Canada Packers recognizes that the weight alone of its buying and selling in the Canadian market gives it dominant position in the industry and considerable influence over prices in the short run. This influence has been exercised in a variety of ways including the conscious exercise of price leadership in all phases of the industry; the deliberate setting of pork prices at an unprofitable level in order to weaken the live hog market; the calculated interruption of its stream of livestock purchases to affect other transactions; the dumping of supplies of livestock or meat at low prices in order to affect particular markets; the calculated timing of purchases of pork products from other packers to raise prices; the supplying of the requirements of small slaughterers to keep them off the live hog market; and the persuasion of suppliers of imported lamb to restrict the channels of distribution. Among other things such behaviour raises costs and produces a misalloca-

tion of resources to the detriment of both producers and consumers."

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"133 — Canada Packers has further reinforced its dominant position by taking coercive action against its competitors in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. Sometimes this has taken the form of depressing meat prices and forcing competitors to lose money on their livestock purchases. sometimes it has taken the form of deliberately bidding up the price which competitors have been obliged to pay for livestock and sometimes it has taken other forms. Market power exercised in this way inevitably restrains the growth of efficient competitors which would otherwise occur. Moreover, the adoption of such coercive tactics constitutes an important barrier to the entry of new firms into the industry. Entry on a substantial scale has in fact been limited to relatively few firms over a good many years."

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"143—The disappearance of Calgary Packers as an independent factor in Alberta is made more serious by the fact that in 1955 also, Wilsil was eliminated as a separate identity by Canada Packers, and will no longer be competing on the Calgary livestock market, and Modern Packers Limited which also bought on the Calgary market was eliminated as an independent buyer by Burns. Moreover in 1959 the Alberta Meat Company, a Vancouver packer who bought on the Calgary market, was eliminated as an independent factor by Swift Canadian."

"145—As a reflection of its dominant position in the industry and of the use made of its market power Canada Packers over the period since 1927 has been able to make profits according to its published statements, which when properly adjusted are much higher than the average for all firms in the meat-packing industry as shown by taxation statistics in Canada, and higher also than the average of the largest meat-packing companies in the United States."

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"149—It is my allegation that Canada Packers Limited is a combine because it is a merger, trust or monopoly, in that it has acquired control over or interest in the businesses of others, to wit: Wilsil Limited, Calgary Packers Limited, Dominion Stores Limited and Thrift Stores Limited, and because such merger, trust or monopoly has operated and is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public."

(Continued next issue)

INCOME TAX

The F.U.A. urges all farmers to keep records for Income Tax purposes and to fill out annual Income Tax forms, whether taxable or not. This is good sound business practice and would definitely be to your own advantage as the Department has the authority to demand such a statement. It is simpler to do this at the time than several years later. It will be to your advantage later if you should wish to average or if you are required to make a net worth statement.

1. A widow or widower is entitled to claim married status (additional allowance of \$1,000) if he or she has (a) wholly dependent child or children under 21 years of age; mentally or physically incapable of making a living; (c) wholly dependent child or children over 21 attending university or any other school, full time;

Any unmarried person who maintains a home and in the home keeps a person who is related to him by blood, by marriage, or by adoption, and who is wholly dependent on him, may also claim married status (additional allowance of \$1,000).

2. Dependent's exemptions for:
 - (a) Wholly dependent children qualifying for family allowance — \$250.00;
 - (b) Wholly dependent children not qualifying for family allowance, of any age under 21 years, if in full time attendance at a school, or university, or if mentally or physically infirm, \$500.00;
 - (c) Mentally or physically infirm parent or grandparent (including in-laws) up to \$500.00 spent in their support;
 - (d) Brothers and sisters under 21 years of age, or mentally or physically infirm to any age—up to \$250.00 if qualifying for family allowance; up to \$500.00 if not qualifying for family allowance.
3. If you were 65 years of age or more on the last day of the year, you may claim an additional exemption of \$500.00. This applies to the taxpayer only.
4. Members of the family (other than the wife) may be paid up to—\$950.00 which can be claimed as a deduction. The service must be for production of income, actually paid, and a reasonable amount, having regard to the age of the child and the amount which would be paid a stranger for the same work. They may still be claimed as dependents.
5. A wife may earn up to \$250 a year through her own efforts but any additional receipts would reduce her husband's exemptions; which ex-

emption is not entirely lost until the spouses's income reaches \$1250.00.

6. Farmers are allowed depreciation of one quarter of the cost of their farm home. Rate of depreciation is the regular depreciation for the same type of building, also ¼ of all repairs to farm home, plus a reasonable portion of the cost of light, power, taxes, telephone and fire insurance.
7. a. Farmers may depreciate the cost of bringing electricity to their farm, in case of Rural Electrification Co-ops at a rate of 10%. This rate also applies to cost of wiring to the buildings. The cost of wiring buildings is depreciated at the same rate as the building—in the case of a frame barn, 5%; a frame house, 1¼%.
b. For 1957 and following years the amount paid for installing power may be written off as an expense of the year—if the installation remains the property of the power company.
8. Farmers may charge for travelling expenses on farm business.
9. If a farmer acquires depreciable property from a parent, he may now claim depreciation on the actual cost of such property or on the fair market value of such property, whichever is lesser.
10. Deferred dividends from producer co-operatives must be reported as income.
11. Surface Rights—Amounts received and designated as annual rental or annual allowance for severance and inconvenience, must be reported as income. Amounts referred to as permanent damage, compulsory taking and general disturbance are considered to be capital receipts and not taxable.
12. Farmers' Union dues and cost of subscription to "The Organized Farmer" as well as expenses of attending F.U.A. conventions are allowable as a deduction from farmer's income. Receipts should be kept available.
13. Retired farmers who receive returns from their farm as a share of the

crop rather than in cash may now average their income.

14. Farmers who are now considering ceasing operation of all or part of their farm business should investigate provisions of section 85E which under some circumstances permits them to spread the receipts from the sale over a term of three years.
15. Any farmer who feels that he may be entitled to a basic herd and particularly any farmer who is considering selling all of his cattle would be well advised to consult the F.U.A. income tax consultant so that he can advise the farmer of the advantages of setting up and disposing of a basic herd.
16. Two-thirds of your income tax is due on December 31 and payable by April.
17. Gift Tax — A person may give any number of gifts to separate individuals of \$1,000 or less without having to pay Gift Tax. In addition he may make gifts to a total of \$4,000, or half the difference between his taxable income for the previous year and the tax on that income, whichever is greater; without paying Gift Tax. Income from gifts to wife, or from gifts to children who do not attain the age of 19 before the close of taxation year, must be added to the donor's income, for taxation purposes. Once in a lifetime farm property to the value of \$10,000 may be given to spouse or child without attracting tax.
18. For your own benefit in case you are required to make a Net Worth Statement, be sure to mark one column in your Farm Records "Non-Taxable Income" (capital gain). Under this enter all non-taxable receipts. (See number eleven under "Explanation of Terms").
19. Farmers may average their income over five years if Income Returns have been filed on time. Failure to file on time in any one year may cancel this privilege so in such cases consult with your Income Tax office.
If further information is necessary, it may be obtained through your F.U.A. office or directly from your District Income Tax Office.
20. Re-equipment Allowance — Under certain conditions new equipment purchased between June 21st, 1960 and March 31st, 1963 may be eligible for additional capital cost allowance amounting to 50% of the normal amount.

Mr. Andrew Wood Missed at Convention

The following resolution, passed unanimously at the recent F.U.A. Convention will be of interest to many old-time members of our organization. Mr. Wood's reply is published below:

"BE IT RESOLVED that we send a letter to Mr. Andrew Wood, Honorary Chairman, telling him we miss him at this Convention and wishing him a Merry Christmas and happiness in the New Year."

REPLY:

Dear Mrs. Molen:

I received your letter of December 15th with resolution re my absence from this year's convention enclosed. It is hardly necessary to tell you that I was deeply touched and felt highly honored indeed by what was expressed in the resolution. I assure you that I regretted very much that circumstances prevented me from attending the convention this year. I missed meeting with the many friends I have made over the years and also getting acquainted with new delegates. This goes for members of the staff also.

I would appreciate very much if you could have inserted in the "Organized Farmer" a few lines to express my heartfelt thanks to delegates and officials for the sentiments expressed in the resolution. I deem it a very high honor indeed to be complimented in this way especially as coming from fellow members of our organization.

I would also wish them to know that I feel amply compensated for any work I have done for our Union, by getting acquainted and making so many friends with fellow members from so many parts of Alberta, and also at times from other provinces. Again may I say that I regret very much that I was unable to attend the convention this year. I always find it a most interesting gathering.

Yours sincerely,
A. B. Wood

Edwand Local #422 Bingo

A successful bingo was held at Edwand Hall on December 16, 1961 by the Edwand F.U.A. Local No. 422.

All the members of the Edwand F.U.A. Local wish to thank everybody who donated and participated in this event.

The attendance was satisfactory and free lunch was served at midnight by the ladies. After lunch a few more bingos were played, the last game was a jackpot bingo which was won by Mr. Albert Billey.

OPEN FORUM

Letters for publication from members and subscribers only in the Open Forum must be brief. Pen names may be used if desired, but name of the sender must accompany the letter. A recent Board of Directors' ruling limits letters to 300 words and those longer cannot be accepted. Readers are asked to observe this change. The F.U.A. does not necessarily endorse or accept any responsibility for opinions expressed under this heading.

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading a letter by Mr. F. E. Maricle of the Veterans' Section, and I must agree with him a 100 per cent. It's too bad we have so few of his breed in our organization. I am glad you saw fit to print his letter.

I do not see how we can ever have a strong union unless we have everyone in it, and why should I keep carrying my neighbor, when he can afford his membership fee better than I can, and until we have compulsory membership like all other unions, we will never get anywhere.

Can you tell me why our government in Ottawa strings us so much tripe regarding an all out nuclear war, when I, a poor tramped-on unorganized farmer, know that even though I built a fallout shelter, and survived the blast, would come out to what. It's about time the people of all countries realize that there would be nothing left. How many of us veterans have the imagination to even come close to the blast of a 100 megaton bomb. I know I have not. I think it is about time our government quit pulling the wool over our eyes.

E. W. Macauley,
Wembley, Alta.

Dear Sir;

One of your subscribers, who is also a member of the militia was kind enough to send me the January, 1962 issue of the "Organized Farmer". He pointed out that I might find the article entitled "Survival for Whom?" carried on page 9 of that issue, of particular interest. He was of course absolutely right.

"Survival for Whom?", according to your credit line was a reprint from the Peterborough Examiner dated October, 1961 and says in part (and I quote): "It was hoped that there would be six courses of 250 men each held in Peterborough—a total of 1,500 men. So far, there have been about 150 volunteers." (unquote). How can this be indicative of the successfulness or not of the scheme in Peterborough I fail to see because the first course did not start until November 6th, and if the results of the recruiting across the rest of the country are any indication, I feel sure that Peterborough easily met its quota of 250 men.

The remainder of the article is devoted to an attack on the government National Survival Training Scheme as being not sound, and of no useful purpose, and yet this once again, was in October when as I mentioned the courses had not started, and no one knew how the scheme would go over.

Enclosed you will find some basic conclusions, and many facts, about the successfulness of the scheme in Alberta, and in particular Southern Alberta. As this issue is of vital importance to Farmers. I would very much appreciate your printing the enclosed in full or in part in the "Organized Farmer".

Yours very truly,
J. D. Rowe, Lieut. (Militia)
Public Relations Officer
King's Own Calgary Regt. (M)

See page 20—Editor.

HOW TO DECLARE "CASH ADVANCES ON FARM-STORED GRAIN"

FARMERS HAVE A CHOICE:

- (1) They may declare the cash advance as Income at the time it is received.

OR

- (2) They may choose to declare the full amount of each sale of grain (including that repaid to the Canadian Wheat Board) at the time the grain is sold.

IVY TAYLOR,
F.U.A. Income Tax Committee.

Vocational Training

by Mrs. Russell Johnston

In presenting this report as a basis for study in F.W.U.A. locals I would like to suggest that the locals use as a further basis the "Curriculum News Letter" on "Vocational Education" which your local secretary may have on file. This letter gives a history of vocational education in the high schools and the Calgary Institute of Technology and Art. You may also write to the Institute for their Calendar to obtain more detailed information on the courses offered.

Recently there have been rapid developments in vocational education plans for Alberta.

The Northern Alberta Institute of Technology will offer three programs. (1) Apprenticeship training in designated trades. (2) Diversified occupational training, for example the service trades. (3) High technical level program. This would be similar to the programs offered in the Calgary Technical Institute, without aeronautics, and probably without the extensive College of Arts. The Institute in Edmonton will probably offer the only courses in the province on gas technology, instrumentation and computer programming. Unemployed and handicapped persons would be referred here for training.

The Lethbridge Junior College is developing a program for a vocational training school in connection with their Junior College. As this serves both an urban and rural population and is not a technical high school, it gives them considerable freedom to develop programs in charge of other than fully qualified teachers.

Camrose is proceeding with their vocational school project and somewhat behind Camrose are Jasper Place, Clover Bar, City of Edmonton, Red Deer, Westlock and High Prairie. Calgary is building a large vocational high school. Medicine Hat, Pincher Creek and Drumheller are making surveys and taking the initial steps hoping to establish vocational high schools.

The provision of federal funds for building and equipping vocational schools has encouraged rapid development in Alberta. The province will pay 90% of construction costs up to \$241,000 with the federal government reimbursing 75% of the grant until 1963.

As a result of this rapid development in Alberta it may be difficult to secure enough properly qualified teachers to establish adequate programs. It is unfortunate that an overall survey has not been made, both of areas to be served

and the relative number of trainees needed in the various fields of labor.

There is also the danger that the local systems may be unable to finance this development. Ten per cent of construction costs must be financed locally and the operation cost will be financed as are other high schools, with the same provincial grants.

Calgary is planning for three years of vocational training with a high school diploma or four years with both vocational training and matriculation.

The Drumheller survey questionnaire suggests that probably only 25% of the students in high school should select a matriculation program. They suggest a vocational program for the remainder which would include English, Mathematics and Science course of high school standard. Students in the general high school diploma program may choose Shop, Commercial Courses or Home Economics as their electives. Employment statistics indicate that approximately one-third of the students will find employment in jobs which need the business training program and an equal number will find jobs as a result of the industrial program.

Industrial courses proposed are as follows:

Electricity and Electronics — apprenticeship; electric appliance repair; motor winding; telephone or power lineman; maintenance man; radio or TV repair.

Automotives — apprenticeship in motor vehicle repair; heavy duty mechanics; diesel mechanics; aero engine repair; driver training; stationery engine repair; maintenance and operation; small engine overhaul.

Pipefitting—apprenticeship in plumbing, steamfitting, gasfitting, welding; higher technical courses.

Woodworking—apprenticeship in carpentry; higher technical training in drafting or building construction; cabinet making; millwork.

Drafting—higher technical training in many fields related to surveying, mechanical or construction technology; draftsman.

Common to all these jobs are those related to the wholesale and retail distribution of materials; partsman, clerk, salesman, sales representative.

There are many problems which will need to be solved as a result of establishing vocational training in Alberta so rapidly. We can hope that those problems will be solved and we, the rural people, must study the needs in our own areas. We must help to make the vocational training program a success. We cannot afford to overlook the fact

A Program For 8-12 Year Olds

Mrs. R. S. Comfort

For some years now Red Deer Farm Women's Union have had a program for the age group 8-12-year-olds. In this they followed the example of Shady Nook Local. It takes the form just not of a garden club for boys and girls. Each entrant must be a member of an F.U.A. family. They select a plot 12x15 feet, are provided with seeds at least for the first year and must tend the plot themselves. Judges visit the plots in August, select the six best and at a special achievement day these and others of exceptional merit are visited by the the whole membership and to the owners, a ribbon suitably inscribed is given. All members and parents are urged to attend. All members who have shown a garden planted and cared for according to rules receive one dollar each. This recognition of the interest and time spent is somehow very important to the member. Lunch is served in the afternoon and the judges make their comments.

The interest in this type of junior work and the results achieved show the great field of opportunity that lies waiting for every local. No department of agriculture or other agency is interested in this stage group except the parents. The children are too young for 4-H work as at present set up. Yet they are bursting with enthusiasm, have time on their hands and are at a most teachable age. Work amongst these juniors can most suitably be carried on during the summer or even the two-month vacation period. There is a great choice of projects besides gardening that could be selected. Look for leaders and assistants first and select the project in which they are best fitted to instruct. A suitable list would include music, vocal or instrumental, painting, play acting, outdoor life, Scout or Guide training, swimming, Bible vacation schools, sewing, cooking, dancing, some special sport. Weekly meetings would be desirable for most of these. The gardening project however was carried out with at most two meetings prior to judging day and achievement day.

that probably less than 25% of our rural young people will be needed on the farms of the future and other education and training must be provided for those who leave the farm. Only 25% will be successful in the professional field. The remainder must have an opportunity to develop their various aptitudes and skills to enter the business and industrial fields.

F.W.U.A. President's Report

by Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

The brand new year of 1962 started off in a hurry for farm organizations. First came the annual meeting of the National Farm Union Board in Saskatoon. Due to heavy storms not all of the Ontario members were able to be present. This meeting dealt with many phases of the work of the Farm Unions, and it was certainly good to meet with these people and hear their viewpoints, which are so similar to our own. I tried to listen carefully and analyze. My conclusions were that this meeting was a strong link in our farm organization chain. We discussed issues that had come directly from the man on the land, from the four western provinces and Ontario. We found our problems similar and the interchange of information and ideas was of value. It has been acknowledged by every farm group in Alberta that we need a strong educational branch in the Farm Union. By some token I think this should apply to the other provinces, coming then together in a National Farm Union. We are only trying to do to the rest of Canada what Alberta farmers say is good for Alberta.

Following closely on the heels of the N.F.U. came the Alberta Federation of Agriculture annual convention. I felt this was one of the best A.F.A. conventions I have attended. A record was set in that every resolution presented to the Federation was dealt with by the delegates. The discussions were good, and good relationships continued throughout the convention. I was particularly pleased by the attention and active participation when the F.W.U.A. resolutions were being dealt with.

One resolution that carried is of importance and reads as follows: "Be it resolved that a committee of three be established to co-ordinate and develop a closer working arrangement between our farm organizations in Alberta, using as terms of reference the proposal to the F.U.A. convention viz. a joint board meeting to merge the efforts of the A.F.A. and the F.U.A. in the policy field." So far so good.

I think a lot of responsibility lies on a few other heads in Alberta to get busy and try to do a bit of co-ordinating also. Surely our Wheat Pools could work along this line when they meet in convention and try to decide what their role is—Marketing or general farm policy. I won't go any further into this at this time, and use our Wheat Pools only as one example. I wonder if the producers and consumer co-ops have

ever considered the idea of setting up a Co-operative Union to co-ordinate their efforts. Anyway there is lots to think about and no F.U.A., F.W.U.A. or Junior F.U.A. local should have one dull meeting in 1962.

The returns from our bedspread has been very satisfactory and I am pleased to report that we are able to make a donation of \$500.00 to our Junior Camp.

Here is the motto of a very wonderful woman that I had the privilege of calling friend. It is a message I want to send to all women members in the Farm Union in Alberta.

STAND TALL

Sit, think, walk and stand tall. She who stands erect and gazes fearlessly ahead is the one who sees the glory of the sunset, the evidence that the world is beautiful, and the forces of good are everywhere about.

While she who slumps and sags is conscious only of herself and her petty affairs, missing much that would lift her spirit and give her courage and the incentive to do the wonderful things, which every woman can do.

—Frances Saunders

F.W.U.A. Handicraft Display

About forty locals took part in the Handicraft and Scrap Book Display at the F.W.U.A. annual convention. The Pelican FWUA (Edgerton) and the McNally FWUA (Lethbridge) tied for first place, Horn Hill FWUA (Innisfail) was third and three locals, Edmonton, Red Deer and Jenny Lind (Scandia) each had 25 points.

Prizes for the scrap books went to Asker, Dakota, Rosyth, Marwayne and Heath.

The delegates asked to have an exhibit next year and asked that Miss M. Coupland be convention handicraft convener again. Now is the time that locals may wish to work on their exhibit. The new list was mailed to all locals with the January mailing.

Interest in the scrap books on "Our Own Community" was so high that they will be continued in 1962 and again in 1963. Prizes will be given at the next convention and special prizes in 1963. We hope locals who have been working on this project will continue.

Indian Briefs

The F.W.U.A. had copies of the Brief prepared by the Indian-Eskimo Association and presented to the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons in 1960, placed in all libraries in Alberta. If you have not read this, ask for it at your nearest library.

"Wise" Choice

Perhaps the fabled belief that fish is a "brain food" came about because of an idea held by the Ancient Gaels of Erin. They thought that unless a man had eaten the "salmon of wisdom" he would be incapable of performing a difficult task or solving a puzzling problem. Though few of us today would accept the idea that eating fish will make us any more intelligent, the Gaels weren't too far off the right track, since salmon is an excellent source of many of the important nutrients necessary to keep us fit and able. It's a fine protein food in addition to supplying generous amounts of minerals and vitamins A and B, all necessary for healthy bodies and clear minds. On the subject of salmon, here's an intriguing new way of broiling the succulent steaks. They're dipped first in seasoned melted butter then in a unique coating of crunchy potato chips and crushed saltines. Butter-crisp salmon steaks retain all of the natural delicacy and flaky moist qualities of the fish, are a hearty and appealing dinner choice.

Butter-Crisp Salmon Steaks

- 3 salmon steaks, fresh or frozen
- ½ cup melted butter or margarine
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- ½ cup crushed saltine crackers
- ½ cup crushed potato chips
- Lemon wedges
- Parsley

If the frozen steaks are used, let them thaw on refrigerator shelf. Dip each steak into melted butter, seasoned with salt and paprika. Roll in combined crushed saltines and potato chips. Place in preheated broiler 4 inches from source of heat. Drizzle half remaining butter mixture on top. Broil until golden brown, about 5 minutes. Turn steaks carefully, drizzle with rest of butter and broil 5 to 8 minutes more or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. (A good rule is to allow ten minutes total cooking time per inch thickness of fresh or thawed fish) Garnish with parsley and lemon slices. Makes three servings.

Seven Ways to Kill an Idea

1. We tried that once before.
2. It's too costly.
3. We've never done it that way.
4. That's not our responsibility.
5. We are not ready for that.
6. We are doing alright without it.
7. It won't work.

—from "Reuben's Ribbings

The Start of a World Food Program

by H. H. Hannam

Almost 12 years ago the Canadian Federation of Agriculture proposed, at Guelph, Ontario, to farm leaders of the world, that they endorse a proposal for an international agency to handle in an orderly way, the distribution of farm surpluses to needy people. The International Federation of Agriculture Producers said "yes" to this proposal, and presented it in turn to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations-FAO. What FAO did was to set up a committee of international economic experts which after some months of study proposed the establishment of an International Commodity Clearing House. The Commodity Clearing House proposal, which was to be a clearing house for soft currencies as well as for surplus food and farm products, was not approved by the governments in FAO. I tell this story, however, because it marks an important stage in the long uphill fight for a world food agency or a world food bank as it has often been called. It also illustrates the significant part that I believe the Canadian Federation of Agriculture has played in promoting this important idea.

Today, under the name of "World Food Program", an agency seems almost certain to be established that represents a real start toward the goal of a World food policy aimed at truly making the best use of our food producing capacity to meet world needs. It is, I think, very appropriate that the Canadian government should have taken the lead in this development. It is due to Canadian leadership in the United Nations, and FAO that the recent FAO Conference passed a resolution actually providing for the establishment of an undertaking to be called the "World Food Program" which is expected to distribute as a United Nations project, \$100 million of food over the next three years. To the U.S. goes the credit for proposing the setting up at once for a \$100 million project, of which they agreed to provide \$40 million.

There are still decisions to be made and bridges to be crossed before this becomes a complete reality. First, the United Nations General Assembly must approve it, because it is to be a joint FAO-UN undertaking. It was a United Nations resolution sponsored by Canada and the U.S. that gave the thing a start. Second, actual commitments of food and money to the program must be made. Canada has let it be known it will provide \$5 million in food and money. Denmark has promised \$2 million. So a good start has been made.

What will be done with this \$100 million of food, money and services (for shipping, packaging and so must also be paid in most cases)? It will be used to meet emergency food needs; it will assist in pre-school and school feeding programs where this seems desirable; and it will be used for some pilot projects in which food is used directly as an aid and spur to economic development in poor countries.

In speaking of the objects of the program, the FAO resolution says one significant thing. It says that in the administration of the program attention should be paid to "establishing adequate and orderly procedures on a world basis for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent on chronic malnutrition". Here is the expression of the ideal of a world program that has as its simple object the using of our capacity to produce to help feed people wherever they are in areas of greatest need.

I have always thought that this was a very great idea, and I still think so. Since President Roosevelt called the Hot Springs Conference in 1944 to make a start toward realizing his goal of freedom from hunger—the Conference from which the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations sprung—we have learned much about these problems. We have learned, not only about the need, but about the difficulties, many of them real, of meeting that need. We have seen the growth of a very large program of food aid and sales for foreign currencies by the United States—a program that has undoubtedly been of immense value to food deficient peoples. Now we are making a start on an international program—a world program. It is just a start, there will be much more to do, but if it goes ahead as it now appears it should, I can't help but think a major step has been taken toward a better world.

Note: On Thursday, December 14, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted 72-0 in accepting the "World Food Program" spelled out by Dr. Hannam in this column.

TIRE-CHANGING advice to women drivers, in a booklet which Studebaker-Packard is placing in the glove box of its 1962 cars:

"Put on some fresh lipstick, fluff up your hairdo, wave and look helpless and feminine.

"If passing males don't come to the rescue, try to get to a phone and call a service station.

"If neither of these plans works out, turn to page 23 of your Owner's Guide which tells you exactly how to change a tire."

The Canadian Mental Health Association

"Mental Illness and Emerging Trends of Psychiatric Treatment" was the theme of the second annual Seminar conducted for people filling leadership roles in the smaller cities and towns and rural areas of Alberta by the Canadian Mental Health Association. The three-day Seminar, held October 25th, 26th, and 27th in the Corona Hotel in Edmonton was attended by seventy-two persons from Peace River to Calgary.

The Seminar was planned to prepare community leaders for the expected forthcoming publication of the Tyhurst Committee report. Speakers included Dr. Keith A. Yonge, Professor and Director, Department of Psychiatry, University of Alberta Hospital who spoke on "Body-Mind Relationships — Organic and Functional Illness"; Doctor W. Forster, Associate Professor at the University Hospital whose topic was "The Orgins of Psychiatric Illness"; Doctor Andrew McTaggart, Director of the Unit for Emotionally Disturbed Children at the University of Alberta Hospital who spoke on "Psychiatric Problems in Children". A tour of the Oliver Institute, and the Psychiatric Unit at the University of Alberta Hospital was followed by further talks by Doctor Yonge and Doctor Forster on "Treatment facilities for Psychiatric Disorders in Adults", and "Emerging Trends in Psychiatric Treatment".

Those who registered for the Seminar included a large number of delegates from Farm Women's Union of Alberta locals and Women's Institutes.

Round Hill F.U.A.

The annual meeting of the Round Hill F.U.A. Local No. 867 was held January 11th in the National Hall at Round Hill. New officers installed were Lester Farness as president; Jack Shurbaniuk, secretary-treasurer.

The Round Hill Annual Bonspiel will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 8, 9 and 10. Members wishing to curl should give their names to Lester Farness, Louis Orcheski, Stan Banack or Lester Corbett **before Feb. 7.**

M.S.I. group insurance was discussed and Bert Neave was appointed to take a survey of members wishing to take M.S.I. out. If you want further information contact Bert at his home or see him at the bonspiel.

The meeting ended with coffee and a friendly discussion.

Stop Nuclear Tests

by Elmore Philpott

In many ways the Russian explosion of the plus 50-megaton bomb was the most disheartening event of all these tragic years. The men in the Kremlin cannot escape the direct blame for re-opening and speeding up the armament race at its most catastrophic point.

Yet it is doubtful if the physical contamination which resulted from the whole series of Soviet bomb tests was any more poisonous than the fallout of total lies, half truths, lop-sided verdicts, and one-eyed vision which was also a by-product of the sad event.

Once again we saw the moral bankruptcy of the whole world-wide propaganda apparatus of the Communists. In the face of this outrage against the whole human family most of the usually vociferous propagandists stood in consenting silence.

Yet surely it was as bad, or in some ways worse, to see and hear some of our most respected Western leaders reveal the moral bankruptcy of the great power position. They stood with their feet of clay clearly showing.

Consider even this statement from Howard Green, who for years had fought all comers, even inside the cabinet of which he is a member, against the spread of nuclear curse: "I hope the U.S. will not have to resume testing, but the U.S. is not at fault if it does."

Compare that appalling comedown with Mr. Green's ringing declaration of principle a few years earlier: "We are against all bomb tests—period."

* * *

There was one small but significant difference in the statements by President Kennedy and Howard Green on this same matter.

Mr. Kennedy says the U.S. is well ahead of Russia in the nuclear arms race and intends to remain there. Mr. Green says, "The U.S. may be forced to detonate bombs in the atmosphere in order to catch up Russia."

Only a few weeks ago we were told by Western leaders that the Russian bomb tests were of no military value, but were undertaken entirely for the purposes of terrorizing the neutrals. Now we are told by these same statesmen that the tests were of such military importance that the Americans must now follow Russia's bad example.

Let us accept the obvious fact that Russia may have gained some technical military advantage in the latest tests. So, if the Americans insist on the bang-

for-bang doctrine, they, too, will surely gain some military advantage.

That is precisely how the vicious circle works in every arms race. For surely even a child can see that if the Americans now have the moral rights to set off more bombs in order to catch up with the Russians, every one of the 103 members of the UN is entitled to do likewise.

It is not just Russian bombs which, when exploded in either peace or war, poison the air we breathe, the water we drink and the earth which grows our food. It is nuclear bombs of any nation—American bombs, British, Chinese, French. The menace is not Soviet bombs—it is bombs—period.

The mere layman might wonder just what military advantage either the U.S.-S.R. or U.S. really gets from exploding more nuclear bombs?

* * *

What difference does it really make if the Russians can reduce the size of their bombs to make them sophisticated as the American warheads are supposed to be?

For surely anyone can see that any purely technical advantage there may be from new tests is greatly overbalanced by the moral and political consequences of making the tests.

The Americans tell us now, officially, that they have tens of thousands of nuclear warheads in their stockpile. They and the Russians both rate their deadliness in terms of overkill. Just how dead do they expect us all to get anyway?

The Americans can't really win the arms race with Russia, for nobody can win. But the United States could win the struggle if it sincerely made itself the champion of emerging world law, even in the crude and imperfect UN organization which now exists.

* * *

No power on earth can long stand against the whole crystallized and mobilized force of public opinion.

The whole world is waiting for the law-giver who will say: "Thou shalt not make more nuclear bombs."

If the U.S. were willing to throw itself heart and soul into the cause of really banning the bomb tests now, and abolishing all bombs later, it could win and hold the support of all the peoples of the earth—not only including those in the neutral lands of Asia and Africa, but also the vast now-gagged and mute millions behind the Iron Curtain.

But the U.S. cannot do that if it throws away its chance and slithers down to the level to which Mr. Khrushchev has taken us all.

Indian Gift

Many dishes from other lands have a romantic history behind them and a name that conjures up all manner of imaginative pictures. Take Kedgerree for example. Though its name might make you think of a rare tropical animal or an old-fashioned game, it's neither. Kedgerree is a food that's been popular in India for many generations. In Hindustani the word is "khichri", although in occidental literature it's sometimes spelt "kidgerree", kedgery" or "cadgery". Regardless of spelling, the original version consisted of fish sautéed in butter, served on a base of highly seasoned spiced rice, then covered with a rich sauce. In adaptation to modern times and North American ingredients, the basic recipe loses little of its original savor and appeal. Here's our recipe for Salmon Kedgerree, hot spicy and easy to prepare.

Salmon Kedgerree

- 2 cups flaked canned salmon
(one 1-lb. can)
- 2 chopped hard cooked eggs
- 1/3 cup cream or evaporated milk
- 2 tbsp. butter or margarine
- 1 tbsp. minced onion
- 2 tbsp. finely chopped parsley
- 1 tsp. curry powder
- 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
- Salt and pepper.

Combine all ingredients, blending well. Heat in the top of a double boiler, over boiling water, stirring occasionally, until piping hot. OR, turn into a greased casserole, dot with additional butter or margarine and bake in a hot oven preheated to 400 deg. F., about 20 minutes, or until thoroughly heated. Makes four servings.

NOTE: Seasoning may be varied by using chili powder, powdered cloves, tabasco sauce, etc, and also by increasing amounts suggested above.



DEBATING

The Junior F.U.A. debates are about to begin. We hope that every local will put a team in the field, and that the result will be plenty of fun, visits between locals, and some real hard-fought debates.

First of all — debating is a very formal affair. A debater does not adopt a free-and-easy style. The proper rules and manners are observed. Otherwise the judges will score you down.

Let's first get the mechanics straight. The first thing is to decide what subject will be debated. In the case of the Junior F.U.A. debates, topics will be assigned by the Debates Committee. The visiting team will take the affirmative side, the home team will take the negative side.

You are now ready to start to prepare your arguments. You may have to write to Head Office, or elsewhere, for some material. We will come back to the subject of preparation later.

Let's now look at the actual debate. There are two speakers on each side. There is the chairman, the judges (1, 2 or 3) and of course, the audience.

The affirmative debaters sit on the right side of the chairman, the negative on the left. Each team should have a table before them. When speaking, it is preferable that each one comes to the centre of the stage, but it is permissible for them to stand and speak beside their chair.

The chairman calls the meeting to order, announces the subject of the debate, announces the names of the debaters — affirmative first, negative second. He announces the names of the judges, then the order in which the debaters will speak and the time allowed each (10 minutes)—leader of the affirmative, leaders of the negative, second affirmative speaker, second negative speakers, 3 minutes rebuttal for the leader of the affirmative, 3 minutes rebuttal for the leader of the negative. Then he introduces by name and position, each speaker as their turn comes. For example, "Mr. Smith, leader of the affirmative, will now open the debate." "Miss Jones, leader of the negative, will now present the opening arguments for the negative."

Each speaker opens with the following exact formula—Mr. Chairman, Honorable Judges, my Worthy Opponents, Ladies and Gentlemen. The subject of our debate tonight is Resolved that - - -. My colleagues and I will endeavor to prove that this is so (or is the case), or in the case of the negative, that this is not so (or is not true).

Then the leader states the points he will try to prove, and the points his colleague will try to prove.

Next he takes his points one by one and builds them up.

The negative speakers develop arguments which prove their side of the debate, but their main attack is to disprove the points made by the affirmative. They must try to knock every one of these points down.

Each speaker closes with this exact formula. "Therefore my colleague and I maintain that (state resolution—for example, women should wear hats,—Negative of course states that "women should not wear hats").

A FEW POINTERS

1. Do not thank the audience when you finish.
 2. Always be polite.
 3. Do not refer to your opponents as "him", "he said", etc. (Say—my worthy opponent, the first or second speaker said - - -).
 4. Do not use slang expressions.
 5. Do not fidget. Stand solidly, move easily, don't play with papers, pencil, etc., and keep hands reasonably still.
 6. Hold your head up. Look at the back row of the audience.
 7. Speak slowly. Don't hurry, and speak clearly.
 8. A little humor is good, especially if you can poke fun at your opponents.
- Don't tell stories.**

A little practice is required in order to follow all the rules. However, they come easily and make the program run smoothly.

F.W.U.A. Hi-Lites

The Gwynne FWUA had two guests from the Cancer Group who showed slides and their talk so inspired the ladies that they have decided to canvass for money, in their area, for the Cancer Group.

* * *

The Chinook FWUA held a card party during the month of January. This was the first of three such events planned for this winter.

* * *

The Red Deer Lake FWUA have many projects planned for the balance of the winter. They passed a motion to ask one of the FWUA executive from High River to speak on the duties of the FWUA at one of their meetings.

* * *

The Smoky Lake FWUA donated a gift to the New Year's Baby born at the hospital in their district. The ladies also catered to a dance sponsored by the FUA.

Value of Debating

by Alan Bevington,
Junior Director, Dist. 6

The Junior F.U.A. this year is again sponsoring their annual provincial debating contest. Entries for this competition close February 15, 1962. I would like to take this opportunity to urge as many rural young people between the ages of 14 and 27 as possible to enter. In the past few years the entries have been few. This is very discouraging when we consider the many values of debating.

Entries for this competition need not be confined to areas in which there are Junior locals, but in areas where there are no junior locals it is necessary for the senior organization to contact the young people and interest them in this competition. Actually the senior locals who don't do this are missing a wonderful opportunity for creating interest in their local. Inviting young people to your meetings to debate against each other or against young people from other communities usually draws a good crowd. As a rule the grown-ups will turn out to see their young people perform.

Apart from the interest debating creates in the local, the ones who benefit most are the debaters themselves. Debating is an ideal method of improving one's public speaking ability. Debating involves facts and logic, therefore in preparing and presenting debates a person learns to think and speak in a logical manner.

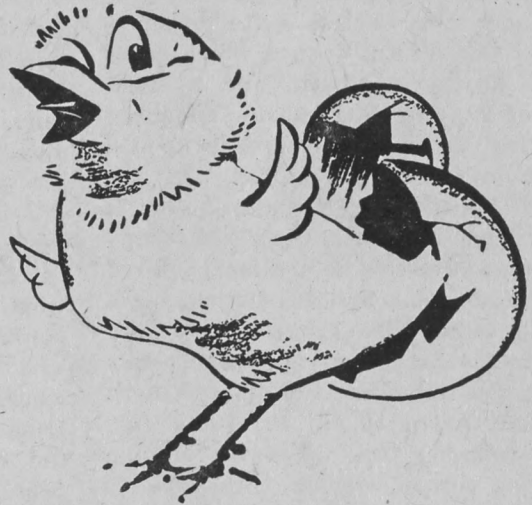
Debating also trains a person to think while standing in front of a crowd. Debates are no place for memorized speeches.

A good debate requires considerable preparation and a thorough knowledge of the topic; therefore if a person prepares and presents a good debate he can consider himself something of an authority on the subject debated.

Debating is an argument involving some controversial subject, with two teams, one for, and one opposed, with each having equal opportunity to state their arguments. This illustrates to the debaters and the audience the courtesies that should be employed in everyday discussions.

With these ideas on the value of debating in mind, I would urge that as many young people as possible enter this competition and, win or lose, gain some valuable personal experience, plus the stimulation of more interest and activity in your own communities.

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Survival for All

by LIEUT. J. D. ROWE

On November 6, 1961, roughly 1,200 men commenced training in Southern Alberta on course number one of the Dominion Government National Survival Training Scheme. Courses were started in Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Strathmore, Vulcan, Drumheller, Red Deer, Olds, Hanna, and many other centres in the province. Twenty-two Militia Groups which cover all of Southern Alberta and a small part of eastern B.C. were announced as being the first in Canada to fill its quota of men required. On the 7th of January, 1962 the response to the scheme had been such that Army authorities raised the quotas required for the second course that commenced on that day. Once again in Southern Alberta the higher quota was not only met it was exceeded. Indeed in Vulcan the first centre to fill its quota for course number two, they were signing men for course number three due to start 26 of February, before course number two had started. This tremendous response is not only taking place in Alberta, but all across Canada. This in itself indicates that the people of Canada must think that the scheme is worthwhile.

If a nuclear attack took place on one of the major cities of Alberta, survival rescue columns would be partly composed of the farmers and farm workers, whose semi-isolated location would in all probability be free from damage and radiation enough that they could go to the aid of their less fortunate countrymen. There are a very large

number of farmers who are officers and men in the Militia, some of these men are instructors on the National Survival Training Scheme. There are quite a number of farm workers who are taking the course, this is borne out by the tremendous results from such places as Vulcan. These men are far sighted enough to realize that the farmer today plays a very important part in survival. Not only survival from nuclear attack but survival in any local or national disaster.

It has been said that the type of man who would take this course would be unemployed, the drifter, the undesirable. I presume that these same critics are going to ask for the credentials of these rescuers should they be in need of aid. This of course is ridiculous, as ridiculous as differentiating between what class of man should be trained in helping his fellow man to survive. Men who have taken the course, and men who are now taking the course come from all walks of life, the unemployed, the employed, the rich man and the poor man, the businessman, the farmer, the townsman—they all learn survival. They take six weeks of extensive training not on how to survive themselves, but on how to help their fellow Canadian survive. Some of what they learn they will of course forget but not all. They will not forget the basic discipline they learn, to act as a team rather than as a mob. They will not forget the first aid they learn because they will most probably have occasion to use it in their everyday life. They will not forget the survival techniques they learn whilst the world is threatened with survival. There are men who take the course part time in the Militia

and a country has been saved many times by its "Part time men". The City of London in the last war had thousands of firemen, policemen, soldiers, and civil defence workers who after a day at their business spent the evening during the bombing raids helping that city to survive, and survive it did because its populace believed in survival.

Perhaps this scheme has not struck confidence into the hearts of all the populace. What scheme ever has? But on the 26th of May, 1962 nearly 100,000 men in Canada will have been trained in basic survival and defence skills. This is 100,000 more than Canada had in October, 1961.

Gibbons F.U.A. Bonspiel

The Gibbons F.U.A. held its Annual Sixteen Rink Bonspiel on January 27 and 28. This is a two event bonspiel with trophies and prizes for each event. The rink personnel this year were selected by putting sixteen skips, thirds, seconds and leads in boxes and drawing to decide who would play on each team.

The Grand Challenge Trophy was won by a rink skipped by Ted Samis of Namao. Ted's supporting personnel were Eddy Fremont, Ernie Hall, and Geof. Toane. The other finalist rink was skipped by Alan Bevington with Herb Wold, Jess Sprague and Mrs. Eddy Fremont. Third prize was won by Louis Lamoureux, Joe Mercredi, Bob Putnam and Lorny Blom. Fourth prize was won by Joseph Hostyn with Bobby McEwen, Stan Kowalski and Ken Bowman.

The second event was won by the Clem Boisjob rink with Dave Hood, Hugh Allen and Walter Pasnak. The other finalist was Peter Bilecki, Mike Bockansky, John Crozier and Allan Knott. Third prize was won by Harry Mulligan, Wilf Rocque, Reg Austin and Bud Fraser. Fourth prize was won by Bob McEwen, Jack McEwen, Allan Pethbridge and Bobby Rippon.

Other rinks competing were Ted Tkachuk, Mike Fedorak, Steve Pushalik, and Jimmy Hughson; Ed Courchesne, Bob Milner, Jack Strawson and Otto Pedderson; Cecil Craig, Hug Rigney, Jimmy Crawford and Roy Malanchen; Irwin Strawson, Bob Kindelman, Ralph Cropley and Bill Colman; Jimmy Briggs, Peter Visscher, Wilf Oliver and Ross McWhirter; Herb Hall, Henry Boisjob, Bill McCrimmon and Frsd Rudko; Ron Hostyn, Sylvester Smerychynski, Gilbert Fearnby and John Rowswell; Don Bevington, John Fraser, Walter Langan and Robert Toane.

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Sub-Dist. 4 of District 10 Get-Acquainted Banquet

By Carl E. Schmultz

F.U.A. Sub-District 4 of District 10 held their annual get-acquainted banquet in the Three Hills Community Centre, January 24, 1962. The attendance was beyond the fondest dreams of the two capable organizers, Mrs. Ben Jasman, District 10 F.W.U.A. secretary and Mrs. Dick Page, Sub-District 4 Director.

Grace was said by Mrs. Hugh Parry. One hundred and eighty-two F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. members and guests sat down to the banquet table and did their best to create a shortage of turkey. The Banquet was well prepared and served, with all the trimmings by the ladies of the Royal Purple. Mrs. Jasman in a few well-chosen words welcomed all present, and Mrs. Roy Banta, F.W.U.A. Director for District 10 gave greetings from the district board. Her message was a challenge to all members; if the F.U.A. is not doing what you want, it is up to each individual to make it do what you want. The main part of the evening was spent listening to Mr. Ross Henry's commentary, and watching his slides on his recent trip to the U.S.S.R. Mr. Henry's travelogue was well received. The local talent filled in the balance of the evening. This consisted of an instrumental by Marietta Du Montier and Janice Brosseau; vocal solo by Mrs. H. T. Patterson; a monologue, and a solo by Mrs. Isaac; two groups of dance medleys by Miss Ethel Jasman, and Mr. Lief Glossli; monologue by Mr. Jim Lore; Hymn of the evening by Miss Hilda Maertz, and an accordion solo by Master Larry Gieg.

Co-op Life Appointment

REGINA—The appointment of C. G. Clark as Administration Manager of Co-operative Life Insurance Company has been announced by G. Lloyd Matheson, General Manager.

In his new position, Mr. Clark will direct Home Office operations including the selection, actuarial and group departments.

He joined Co-op Life in 1945 as Assistant Manager, and has taken an active part in the splendid growth of the Company from its founding to its position today as a national co-operative life company with branches across Canada.

Mr. Clark is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan and a Rhodes Scholar, receiving his B.Sc. degree from Oxford University. He is a member of the Saskatchewan Rhodes Scholar Selection Committee.

Hydrostatic Transmission

An announcement that a new hydrostatic transmission system, developed at the National Engineering Laboratory of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), was being fitted to a bus and that plans were being made to test it in a small automobile, draws attention to a development which has been referred to as the most important contribution that the laboratory has made to industrial research since it started in 1948. It has even been described as a break-through in propulsion comparable to Whittle's jet engine. For his outstanding research work on this invention, Mr. Donald Firth, an engineer at the laboratory, won the DSIR's Wolfe Award for 1960.

The idea of hydrostatic transmission has attracted mechanical engineers for more than 50 years. It offers four major advantages over other transmission systems (or systems to transmit the power produced in prime movers into propulsion): it is steplessly variable so that in vehicles no gear changes are required; it has a high power-to-weight ratio and is suitable for very heavy vehicles; it allows rapid reversing; and the driven end can be some distance from the driving end.

Fundamentally the "super cell", as it has been called, converts power from the driving shaft of an engine into high pressures in an oil-fired bank through a system of pistons and valves. Until Mr. Firth's development no practical design had attained a sufficiently high efficiency, long life and silent operation. Mr. Firth has succeeded in developing two types of hydrostatic transmission, both simple and economic. One is highly efficient over a comparatively wide range of operating conditions, is relatively quiet, has a long life, and is suitable for use in ships, heavy load vehicles and earth moving equipment.

The first application was for naval service and Mr. Firth was able to meet the very stringent noise requirements of the Admiralty. A 500 horsepower capacity machine has been designed, and still larger machines are being studied. The second, somewhat cheaper, unit is already being used commercially to improve the performance of machine tools, and a vertical boring mill incorporating a hydrostatic drive was shown at the Machine Tool Exhibition at Olympia, London, in 1960. Providing constant cutting speed with changing diameter and eliminating gear changing while in the cut, it gives both improved surface finish and easier control. The time taken for a typical facing operation may be halved compared with that taken by a

F.W.U.A. HI-LITES

The Sunny Hills FWUA have planned to make a donation to the Handicraft and Recreational Guild to the Sunshine Lodge in Drumheller.

* * *

The Stapledene FWUA are planning to collect items of used clothing for local welfare. They, unfortunately, were unable to have their quilt finished in time for the annual convention. Better luck next time, ladies.

* * *

The Hope Valley FWUA are planning an entry for a district variety concert and also to have card parties at the hall during the long, cold, dreary winter months yet to follow.

* * *

The ladies of the Westlock FWUA held a lovely, quiet meeting after the Christmas rush in a home charmingly decorated with ornaments, which had a pleasing effect on the members attending. The meeting continued along smooth, even lines and plans were made to entertain the senior citizens living in Pembina Lodge.

* * *

The Hillside FWUA gave their approval to a resolution passed by the Millet Home and School Association regarding an overpass where the prospective four lane highway will cross the school bus route.

* * *

The West Wind FWUA had Mrs. Frank Marr, sub-director for their district, present at the meeting where the delegates to the annual convention, Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Bird, gave their reports. Mrs. Marr complimented the ladies on their interesting and conscientious reports. The ladies of this local felt, from the delegates' reports given, that the convention proved to be a profitable get-together of farm people for discussion and action on farm problems.

There are more fatal work accidents in agriculture than in any other major industry. Farm machines can be run without risks if the rules set out in the pamphlet "Safe Operation of Farm Machinery" are followed. The pamphlet may be obtained by writing to Alberta Safety Council, 10526 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton.

standard machine. This development is likely to have a profound effect on the future design of a wide range of machine tools. The British Government has taken out some 50 patents on the new invention, and at least 14 British and 2 United States firms are said to be working on designs.



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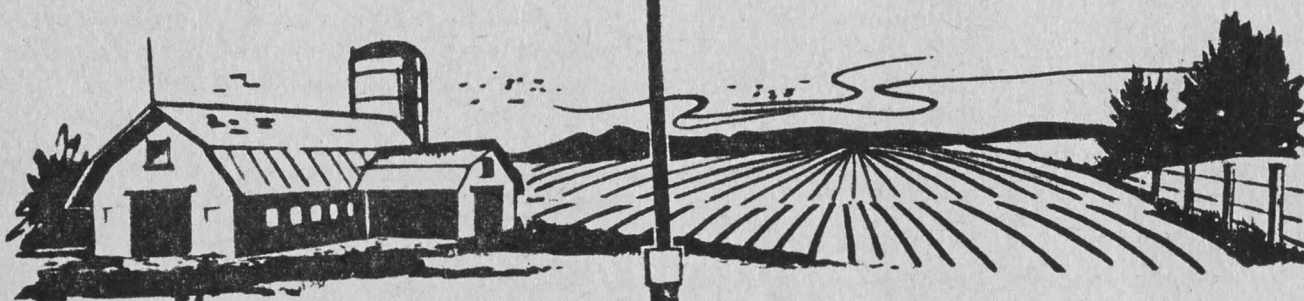


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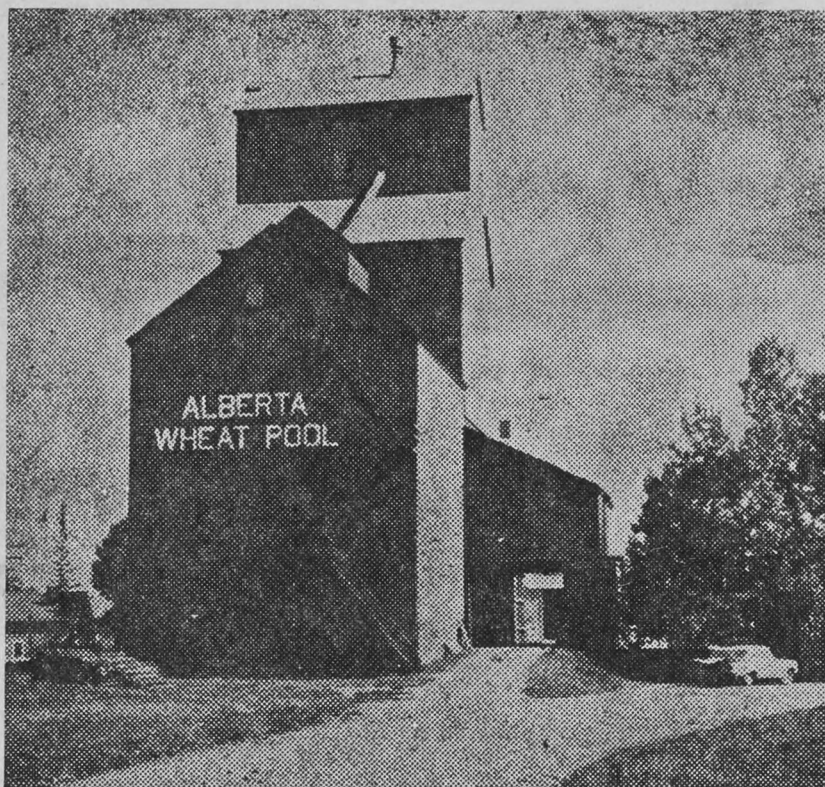
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	Cents per Bushel
Wheat, Flax	5.24
Oats, barley, rye and rapeseed	2.62
On deliveries of 2,000 bushels of wheat this means a return of an extra \$104.80.	

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